Chapter 17 – Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization

	Great Britain 830-846	United States 846-850	Russia 850-853
Describe the role of the government in the process of industrialization. *Tax breaks, change from above, land grants, corporate laws*	British commerce extended around the world – merchant fleet protected by the Royal Navy Religious toleration welcomed people with technical skills regardless of faith Favored men of business with tariffs to keep out cheap Indian textiles Laws made forming companies easy – forbid worker's unions, built roads and canals to unify the internal market, protected inventors with patent laws Checks on royal authority provided a freer arena than elsewhere in Europe		
What factors of production (natural resources etc.) and technology played a role in industrialization in this country? What was the focus of industrialization in each place? *Textiles, railroads, heavy industry etc.*	Agricultural innovations – crop rotation, selective breeding of animals, lighter plows, higher-yielding seeds – enclosures pushed out small farmers – increased agricultural output, low food prices, freed up labor from the countryside Scientific Revolution took on a distinctive form that fostered technological innovation – concerned with observation, experiment, precision in measurement, mechanical devices, and practical commercial applications Ready supply of coal and iron ore		
Explain the social impact of industrialization in each country. *Marxist socialism, populism, Progressives, aristocrats, middle-class, self-made Americans*	Land-owning aristocrats suffered little materially, but declined as a class and in political influence Middle classes benefitted the most – women became more associated with domesticity. Division between office work and manual labor arose (bourgeoisie) Laboring classes – mines, ports, factories, construction, workshops, and farms. (proletariat) Socialist communities arose Karl Marx (born in Germany, spent much of his life in England) Labour Party rejected the revolutionary emphasis of Marxism Nationalism also kept rebellion down		

SPICE: State Building, Expansion, and Conflict: Map of Time pg. 829

Social	Political

Capitalism vs. Socialism

The economic system called capitalism developed gradually over centuries, beginning in the late Middle Ages. Because of the ways industrialization changed society, some people began to think that capitalism led to certain problems, such as the abuse of workers. They responded by developing a new system of economic ideas called socialism.

Capitalism	Socialism
• Individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.	• The community or the state should own property and the means of production.
• Progress results when individuals follow their own self-interest.	• Progress results when a community of producers cooperate for the good of all.
• Businesses follow their own self-interest by competing for the consumer's money. Each business tries to produce goods or services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.	• Socialists believe that capitalist employers take advantage of workers. The community or state must act to protect workers.
• Consumers compete to buy the best goods at the lowest prices. This competition shapes the market by affecting what businesses are able to sell.	• Capitalism creates unequal distribution of wealth and material goods. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.
• Government should not interfere in the economy because competition creates efficiency in business.	• An unequal distribution of wealth and material goods is unfair. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.

Guided Viewing
Crash Course Episode 33 "Capitalism and Socialism"

1. What were the benefits of joint-stock companies?

2. What factors helped the development of industrial capitalism in Britain?

3. How did the enclosure movement affect the development of industrial capitalism?

4. List the problems created by industrial capitalism.

5. What were the differences between utopian and revolutionary socialists?

6. What two key ideas underlie Karl Marx's theory of class struggle?

HTS: Interpretation and Comparison
Use the maps on pages 832 and 848 to answer the following questions:

1. Based on your observations of Map 17.3 on page 848, what is the relationship between areas of natural resources and industrial centers?

2. How is this similar or different from the relationship between natural resources and industrial centers in Europe, seen in Map 17.1 on page 832?

3. What advantages did the United States have over Europe in the process of industrialization?

4. What advantages did Europe have over the United States in the process of industrialization?

HTS: Causation
Key Concept 5.4
Migration in the United States and Russia

Causes: Similarities	Causes:Differences	Effects: Similarities	Effects: Differences

SPICE: Interaction between Humans and the Environment
Migration

Answer these questions while viewing the map on page 845.

1. **What regions of the world, outside of Europe saw large numbers of migrants moving away from 1750 to 1900?**

2. **Where did these migrants move?**

3. **Why do you think these migrants moved to new regions?**

The Industrial Revolution and Latin America
HTS: Change and Continuity Over Time Guided Reading pages 853-859
After Independence in Latin America

1. What problems did Latin America face economically?

Politically?

Socially?

Facing the World Economy

1. In what ways and with what impact was Latin America linked to the global economy of the nineteenth century**?**

Becoming Like Europe?

1. Did Latin America follow or diverge from the historical path of Europe during the nineteenth century?

Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration
Ethnic Enclaves

1. **Did ethnic enclaves become established in Latin American cities during this period?**

2. **How did Latin American cities change by the early twentieth century?**

3. **Why do you think these changes occurred?**